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ciety from 1873-1891, and then made honorary president for life. (pp. 107-108). Davis was also a Democrat, a Yale graduate and later of the Louisville Law School, southern in sympathy, he read or practised law instead of actively participating in the war. A presidential elector on the Brown-Greeley ticket in 1872, he entered national politics serving three terms in Congress. Though a prominent Mason, he entered the Church in 1897. (p. 81). The reviewer believes that no apology need be given for this biographical note of two men whose careers gave them something of a national influence.

R. J. P.

The Influence of Oversea Expansion on England to 1700. By James E. Gillespie, Ph.D., Instructor in the University of Illinois. Pp. 367. Columbia University Studies: 1920.

Dr. Gillespie has wandered into a new field. His laborious delving in a wide range of printed materials has enabled him to glean many interesting facts and an occasional valuable interpretation of the influences of British colonial expansion upon the life of Britons at home. The subject is a good one, and under the guidance of Professor Sheppard of Columbia University, it has resulted in a meritorious dissertation. The bibliography will be found of service, though the lack of an index will be felt by the student.

The effects on society are considered in the first chapter. Mr. Gillespie considers the character of the emigration to the West Indian and American colonies, and comes to the conclusion that the colonies served as a safety valve for England's discontented, unsuccessful, and radical elements. He is inclined to accept the theory, that this exodus left England less radical in the eighteenth than in the sixteenth and rebellious seventeenth centuries. He might have suggested, that it was this element which made America politically more liberal than England, and accounted in no small measure for the decided differences in the political philosophy between Englishmen and colonials in 1776. And, it was this fundamental difference, which more than grievances, accounted for the Revolution.

The classification of emigrants will not please "native

Americans,' who would throw a halo about the earliest settlers. Some came as religious refugees, such as the Pilgrims, Quakers, a small number of Catholics, and to a lesser extent Puritans, who were quite as apt to be political malcontents. Others according to the wealthy speculator and pamphleteer, Sir Josiah Child, sailed for America to recoup their fortunes lost in the Civil War. Considerable numbers of military prisoners were sold as indentured slaves, the Irish after Drogheda, Scots after Preston, Cavaliers after the fight at Worcester, and Monmouth's unhappy rebels. Sectaries, especially Quakers, convicted under the Conventicle Act of 1664 were shipped abroad. Felons and convicts were numerous, for judges availed themselves of the right to transport rather than to execute men for petty offences, under the "more than four hundred" capital crimes acts. The number of such acts is larger than the reviewer has seen elsewhere. Nor does the statement, that in Cromwell's time the code sanctioned 3000 executions for witchcraft alone, seem sufficiently grounded by a mere reference to Scharf's *History of Maryland*. Other points of a like nature might be noted.

At any rate, felons became so numerous that various colonies passed embargo acts, which were disallowed by the crown. Not until after the Revolution, did England look elsewhere for penal settlements. Paupers were sold by parishes as indentured servants, and paupers were increasing in numbers because of enclosures and industrial changes. Children were shipped to Jamaica, Barbados, and to the mainland. Cromwell in selling Irish children to the West Indian planters seems to have started the movement, but later the main stream was composed of English orphans. Kidnapping or "spiriting away" went on in spite of the law of 1670, making the penalty for conviction, death. The author believes this class would approximate 10,000 annually. The colonies needed labor; England desired relief; and emigrants, voluntary and impressed, sought a refuge in the wilderness from the political, religious, or more generally economic oppression which bore them under.

An interesting essay recounts the change in manners, customs, and mode of life made possible by colonial expansion. Jewelry and precious metals seized by buccaneers on the Spanish Main appeared in the courts of Elizabeth and the Stuarts.

Perfumes, cotton cloths, silk, china, bric-a-brac, oriental screens and cabinets, ivory, dyes, mahogany, cedar and the like were brought by traders. Potatoes, corn, tomatoes, herbs, flowers, peanuts, cheaper sugar, molasses, tobacco, tea, cocoa, chocolate, and coffee appear in the post-Elizabeth diet. Luxury and extravagance, and new modes of living resulted, much as in earlier centuries when the Crusades acquainted the West with the East.

Other chapters deal with the extension of commerce, financial and banking activities, increase of national and individual wealth and industrial expansion. Shipping was advanced by colonial trade in raw and manufactured goods, while manufacturers were promoted by colonial demands. The industrial revolution of the late eighteenth century was amply presaged by the colonial development of the seventeenth century plantations.

Several chapters outline the influence on thought, learning, geographical and scientific knowledge, on literary productions of the Elizabethans and their immediate successors, on the language with its accumulation of foreign or Indian words, on art, and on political thought. As business increased, toleration came more naturally. Foreign wars were ceasing to be waged for dynastic or religious causes, but for commercial or capitalistic reasons. Witness the Navigation Acts and the English wars for commercial predominance with Holland, Spain, and later France.

The author sees religious relief due to the migration of Puritan and the more energetic sectaries of all shades, and hints that their withdrawal may account for the less fervent religious tone. Pepys noted in his diary, that people of the better sort affronted established ministers, while Evelyn in 1680 urged the bishop of Oxford to set scholars at work refuting the rising skepticism. Ministers urged colonization as a work of Christianizing pagan peoples, though the Reverend William Crashaw probably spoke the orthodox mind, when he advocated that no Papist, atheist, or Brownist be licensed to go to the plantations. As early as 1649, the Corporation for the Propagating the Gospel in New England was founded with many noble patrons. That its success was limited, Mr. Gillespie would deduce from the offers of £100 to ministers on missions, and from a note in

the Calendar of State Papers (1699), that no minister can be found "who will go and live with the Indians and teach them Christianity," (pp. 192-193) Dr. Prideaux of Norwich drew up a memorial commenting upon the failure of England to establish ministers in its eastern factories as the Portuguese, French, and even the Dutch were doing with good results. The Church of England was sinking into its eighteenth century decline, and business opportunities ruled the English mind and thought.

Dr. Gillespie has written a monograph of sound value, and one which maintains the Columbia standard at its highest level.

R. J. P.

A History of Minnesota. By William Watts Folwell. In four volumes. Published by the Minnesota Historical Society under the editorship of Solon J. Buch, Ph.D. Vol I. Pp. 533. St. Paul: 1921.

Professor William W. Folwell, born in 1833, a graduate of Hobart College in 1857, a student in Berlin, a lieutenant in the Civil War rising to a lieutenant-colonelcy, was selected first president of the University of Minnesota in 1869, resigning in 1884 to serve as librarian and professor of political science, until his retirement in 1907. As the author of *Minnesota in the American Commonwealth* series, he has long since familiarized himself with the state historical materials and archives. Closely associated with state and civic affairs as well as educational, Dr. Folwell came to know Minnesota, its people, its founders, and later leaders in every field, with an intimacy which will make of his later volumes source material, as well as history. Well equipped, with a lively style, a judicial tolerance, only slightly strained by state and personal loyalty, the writer has in this first volume recounted the annals of Minnesota from the earliest French explorations to its admission into the Union in 1858. As a student of Dr. Folwell and as a descendant of pioneer stock, who "broke the prairie" in the Sioux country, the reviewer trusts that the aged scholar will be spared to complete the four volumes as a crowning service to the commonwealth.

These volumes will follow the general plan of the *Centennial*.